FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be published till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. E. WALTON

Begs leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having been to New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York.

She will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-making business at her residence on Hay Street, second door North of the Post Office.

Ladies' Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

The Winter Session of this School will commence on the 1st December. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.

Terms payable in advance, or before the close of the month of January.

Boarding and English Tuition, per Session of 5 months, $108 00
French, 12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar, 25 00
Use of Piano, 3 00
Harp, 30 00
Use of the instrument, 15 00
Drawing and Painting, 15 00
Dancing, 7 50
Washing vacation, 10 00

Bedding and bedsteads are furnished by the School, but pupils are required to furnish their own bedclothes. The clothing of pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name *in full*.—Parents will superintend any purchases parents may authorize their children to make in the City, but no account will be opened at any Store without the written consent of parents, or guardians. The religious services of Sundays being held in the Chapel of the School by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that is required. Extravagance in dress is opposed to the principles and practice of the School, and parents who entrust the care of their children's wardrobe to the discretion of the Rector and his Lady will never have occasion to complain on this score.

Pupils are not allowed to accept invitations in the City, but only once a month; and never for the night. They have opportunities of seeing their friends at the seasons, which are statedly held during the session.

No amount of money of Pupils must be placed in the hands of the Rector. In making purchases for their children parents will have respect to the following rules: The ordinary dress of Pupils, in Winter, is to be of such articles of Merino Moudin de Laine or Gingham, of dark colors, as they may have in their possession. The *dress of the day* is to be of good quality on Sundays and other special occasions, of Merino, or Moudin de Laine, of a light color, made without trimming. The dress of the Seniors must be of plain white cambric, without ornament other than a blue or pink ribbon sash. The hat must be of straw, with a dark blue ribbon, in Winter, and in Summer, with a ribbon of lighter color. The ordinary dress for Summer, must be of white Gingham; the dress for Sunday, of plain white Muslin. Lace in any form. Artificial flowers, jewelry of any description, are entirely forbidden.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1844. 29-3w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an Act to restore Neil Payne, his wife and five children.

Oct. 22, 1844. 29tf

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN, about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is full, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deficiency of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a good head of hair, long and very black, a little of which she wears tucked up with a comb, and sometimes keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothing and some money, and may have obtained a forged pass of some kind. Can be decoyed out of her cabin and walk very easy. I purchased her of Mr. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, N. C. I have no doubt she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, where she was raised, or Fayetteville, where her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives. I have also been informed that she has a husband in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and every additional sum sufficient to convict any person of harboring or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

State of North Carolina,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1844.

Nancy King, widow of John King, dec'd, vs. The Heirs at Law of said deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sheldon King, one of the Heirs at Law of said deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

THOS. I. FAISON, C. C. C.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

CHEAP CASH
SHOE STORE,
At the BIG BOOT, sign of the
PERSON ST., 3 DOORS BELOW THE MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL SUPPLY of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto, 2d & 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Water-proof Boots,
Ditto do Gaiter Boots, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Smoothers,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Leather, Morocco and Velvet Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles,
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Morocco Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top'd Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd and plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Goat, Kip and coarse Shoes & Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2,000 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1,500 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented*.

ALSO,

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colo'd Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

October 9, 1844. 27-6w

New Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. G. MATTHEWS,

NORTH EAST corner of Market Square, at Mrs. Shackelford's old stand, is now receiving and opening his

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
—Among which are—

Superfine blue, black, green and steel-mixed Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Kentucky Jeans, for Pants, new style,
Ditto Silk Velvet, black Satin and other Vestings,
Gentlemen's Scarfs, fine Satin Cravats, and Stocks,
Ditto new style Suspenders, Washington and Byronic Collars,
A large and handsome assortment of Worsted Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as black and fig'd Bombazines, black and col'd Alpacas, Crape Sebastians, Chamelion Lustre Cashmere-de-Laine, Crape-de-Laine and Muslin-de-Laine, latest style,
Also, a good assortment of French, English and American Prints, of the latest style and well selected,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, Cap, Velvet and other Ribbons, assorted colors,
Fringe and Gymps, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels for Dresses, Cloak ditto, Ladies' Silk Cravats of all kinds and prices, Silk, Muslin-de-Lain, Nett and Worsted Shawls, some very fine,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's blk and col'd Kid Gloves, (all kinds,)
Ditto ditto white and black Silk ditto,
Ditto ditto Chene Tird, Fillet, Cotton and Worsted ditto,
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Mitts, of all kinds and prices,
And a variety of fancy and other Goods not mentioned

☞ For particulars, call soon and see.

Together with HARDWARE and fine FAMILY GROCERIES, such as fine Teas and Coffees, Loaf and Brown Sugars, of the best quality.

—ALSO—

1 qr cask 4th proof best quality Old French Brandy,
1 ditto "Sandeman" ditto do Port Wine,
1 ditto Holland Gin, prime,
1 ditto old Pale Sherry Wine,
1 ditto do Madeira ditto, prime,
Principe Cigars, best brands, "Justo Sanz,"

And as a Cash Store is the place for cheap Goods, all may rely on getting bargains.

Sept. 18, 1844. 25-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package.

REMOVED
From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of
American and Foreign Prints
In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
Just received by E. J. HALE.

Sept. 24, 1844.

A TEACHER

IS WANTED to take charge of the Darlington Male Academy, who can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and competency to prepare young men to enter the usual classes in the South Carolina College. The School has numbered about twenty-five pupils during the present year, and as there are ample materials in the village and vicinity for a flourishing School, there is a probability of a large increase, in case a competent and acceptable Teacher is procured. The tuition fees are offered as a compensation. Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the Subscriber until the 15th November next, at which time the election will be made. The person elected to take charge January 1, 1845.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. WINGATE, *Sec'y.*

Darlington C. H., Oct. 17, 1844. 29-3w

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order, For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,
Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature at its sittings for an Act incorporating the village of Rockingham, in Richmond county, N. C.

Oct. 9, 1844. 28-t15N

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.

March 5 1844. 96-tf

Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.
ISAAC DODD.

Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

AGENCY
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 17, 1844. 3tf

Miss M. BINGHAM

will resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 7th day of October, 1844.

October 5, 1844. 27-6w

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Tenerille Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

A FREE BARBECUE

will be given at the UPPER FAIR GROUND, in Richmond County, by the Whigs, on the day of the Presidential Election. The citizens of both parties in the County are invited.

THE COMMITTEE.

Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LAST EXTREME OF PARTY PROFLIGACY.

We find in the Fredericksburg (Virginia) Star of the 11th certain documents (as quoted below) issued, it will be perceived, by a body too numerous and too highly respectable to leave one moment's doubt upon their authenticity. They tell their own story too distinctly to require any explanation. Some of them are of little importance, except as they serve incidentally to confirm the rest; but, since they do this, we feel bound, in spite of their length, to give them entire. We shall place them, however, in what seems to us their natural order. We have only to add that the particulars are confirmed to us from various personal sources entirely to be depended on.

The abandoned means resorted to, the secrecy with which they were intended to be put in action, the conspirator-like energy of the organization proposed, and the iniquitous purposes so clearly indicated—nay, in *one* place directly avowed—are strongly significant of a party conscious that only the most desperate means can save them, and forgetting, in that desperation, all the caution, the care of a total concealment, without which a machinery as hazardous as this could scarcely fail to recoil fatally upon its contrivers. To begin at the beginning, as follows:

FREDERICKSBURG CLAY CLUB.

At a meeting of the Clay Club of Fredericksburg, held on Thursday evening, October 10, 1844.

The President laid before the Club the following letter from Major Hugh M. Patton, with its accompanying enclosures, all which were read:

FREDERICKSBURG, October 10, 1844.

To the President of the Fredericksburg Clay Club:

SIR: The enclosed address and communication were received by me yesterday through the Post Office, bearing the Washington city post-mark, under the frank of Senator Walker.

Had the communication been confined to the very efficient plan of political organization it suggests, I should not have given myself the care of seeking its general circulation through the agency of the Club over which you preside. The circular letter, however, develops a system of electioneering tactics based upon such shameless prostitution of all moral principle, indicating such absolute indifference to the means of success, however dishonorable and corrupt, that I deem it due to the people of Virginia, whom I know to be chivalrous and honest—to the mass of the Democracy, upon whom and through whom the principle of action suggested is to be made effective—to bring to their knowledge, and expose to the whole nation, the subtle and corrupt instrumentality by which the success of the Polk and Dallas party is to be secured.

Had I been a "Democrat," the impudence of enclosing such a document to me would have authorized its exposure. Whig as I am, the publicity I seek to give it is not less a duty to the country than justice to my own feelings and character. Neither does the sanction even of an honorable Senator of the United States shield the PRECEPTS morality the letter indicates from the indignation of every honest man, or render, in the slightest degree, less palatable to me its implication that I possessed such phancy of principle as to become the agent in carrying out these very HONORABLE suggestions of Messrs. Towles and Sengstack.

I submit the enclosures to the consideration of the Clay Club for such disposition as they may think proper to give them.

This from yours, respectfully,
HUGH M. PATTON.

We place next the personal communication of Mr. Towles (Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee here) to Mr. Patton. It was in manuscript, and has been literally copied, it appears. Personally we wish Mr. T. well—as indeed we do almost all men; and we are therefore glad that his letter affords decisive internal evidence that he is innocent of the authorship of the abominable circulars to which he affixes his official name:

Dear Sir: I take the liberty to write unto you being one of my old townsmen and whom I have learned is a polk & Dallas man and if I am not missinformed on the subject; your situation can greatly help the cause of Polk & Dallas we have not any letters from my old town therefore I hardly know what they are about whether coons or Democrats prevail in the little town if we have any prominent men in the Fredericksburge please cause their names to be communicated forth-with as we desire to make sure doubly sure the coons have given up new york & new jersey and seem to be fighting hard for Pennsylvania but it will be no go we shall carry the state by about 15 m according to our letters from the state we have carried little Deleware by a small maj of about 60 or 70 but will for president increase that vote by about 200—being that two of our men run in one district made our maj what is above named I will enclose some documents which I hope you will make the best use of and I remain respectfully yours.

JAMES TOWLES.

Oct. 7 1844 Washington City

N B my old Townsmen Wyatt desired me to take his youth I think I shall after a little when one is free which will be in a short time please show this & oblige * J. T.

Next comes the main piece. It sets out with much "diffidence." The modesty seems entirely mental, not moral; for never have we seen a production much more divested of all shame as to any thing like virtue. It begins artfully enough its preamble to the intended wickedness, by holding out the idea that the Whigs are very bad. Such is usually Satan's great argument, who always tells [illegible] be a greater [illegible] than they." *Vide* the Circular.

CIRCULAR

From the Executive Committee of the Democratic Association of Washington City.

Committee Room, Washington City, D. C. September, 1844.

The *Executive Committee of the Washington Democratic Association*, entrusted with its correspondence with a feeling of diffidence overcome only by [illegible] devotion to the cause of Democracy, beg leave to make a few suggestions, chiefly in reference to the organization of the party for the coming election. To this we are more especially moved by what we see around us in the conduct of the Whigs.

There is a Central Clay Club in this City composed chiefly of men who were removed from office under former Democratic Administrations, or are seeking office from a Whig Administration, which they may be instrumental in bringing into power. Men actuated by such motives are not very scrupulous in the means used to secure success. They appear to have at command an abundance of money, believed to be derived from men who seek office like themselves, and a band of gamblers, who are attempting to control the election for the mere purpose of winning bets. With these means, and the assistance of Willis Green, of Kentucky, Mr. Clay's bondsman to keep the peace in this District, who has been sent the summer here for the purpose of franking whatever the Club may wish to distribute, they are filling the country with misrepresentations and falsehoods, and are promoting an organization to give it effect, and make it felt at the polls.

The Washington Democratic Association is composed chiefly of mechanics, and men who get their living by manual labor; and of that character is the Committee which addresses you. They seek no office. Their object is to counteract the mischievous operations of the Clay Club; and, by contributing all in their power to the success of the Democracy, secure an Administration, and perpetuate a Government, under which the toiling millions may enjoy the fruits of their labor, taxed only to meet the necessities of the public. We want no National Bank, to create a thousand streams of influence hostile to the popular will: we want no high protective tariff, to make us pay double price for what we buy, not to support our Government, but to make others rich by our labor: we want no distribution of moneys arising from the sales of the public lands, to enable the manufacturers to tax us double the amount distributed, one-half of it to go into their own pockets and the other into the Treasury. We want to tax nobody for *our* benefit, and we do not want others to tax us for their benefit.

A National Bank, Distribution, and triple Taxation, are the evils we apprehend from the election of Henry Clay: a free Government and taxation for public purposes only, we expect from the election of James K. Polk. In these alternatives are to be found the secrets of *our* zeal in the impending contest.

The leading Whigs are again, as in 1840, resorting to publications—false, unprincipled, and base—to elect their candidate; and, it is believed, organizing systems of fraud, equally, if not more extensive. It is the duty of the Democracy to be up and doing, to counteract these nefarious expedients to usurp the Government. It cannot be effectively done without a thorough organization of the Democratic party.

Such an organization is demanded by the further consideration that by no other means can the entire strength of the party be brought to the polls.

If such an organization exist in your neighborhood, it is well. Yet, you may possibly find something in our suggestions which will enable you to give it more effect, if not to add to its machinery. All we desire is, to see the end accomplished by honest means—the mode is of little consideration. With this feeling, we throw out the following:

We will not pause to comment on all this; there is "metal more attractive" in the "Plan of Organization" which ensues. Besides, loving to come from words to things, we are eager to see the "honest means" about to be propounded, for really we never yet could tell how honest a thing was until we had seen it, and, consequently, are as little in the habit of trusting the word "honest" as any other. We shall proceed, therefore, cause by clause, and inter.ard our comments where they seem needed.

"PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

"1. That a Democratic Association, Young Hickory Club, or an association under some other name, be immediately established, where none now exists, in every county, city, ward, town, and village throughout the Union, and all Democrats invited to join them."

They are left free, it will be perceived, under the *et cetera* of "some other name," to take any designation locally popular: in Pennsylvania to call themselves "a Tariff Association;" in Tennessee, "an Anti-Tariff one;" Abolitionists or Anti-Abolitionists, Annexationists or the contrary; Assumptionists or Repudiators, just as may be "honestest." For, mark you, they mean to be horribly honest!

"2. That each Association appoint an Executive Committee of its most intelligent and active members, not exceeding three in number."

Well, all the power of this secret organization and all its "intelligence" and morality are to be put into the hands of an invisible, irresponsible triumvirate, whose blind instruments all the rest of the club are to be! A very republican arrangement, truly!

"3. That if there be but one association within an election precinct or district, its Executive Committee, or if there be more than one, then all the Executive Committees, meet for the purpose of appointing a *Captain of Democratic Minute Men* for the whole precinct, or for each ward, school district, militia district, or other subdivision of its territory, as circumstances may require.

"4. That the captains appoint as many lieutenants as the service may require, and forthwith proceed to enrol all devoted Democrats within their limits, who are ready and willing to *serve the Democracy at a minute's warning.*"

Captains, lieutenants, and minute-men!—Why, heaven alive! here's the famous "standing army" upon us! We thought it quite as well entitled to be revived as the defunct Sub-Treasury or the extinct treaty; but we had very little idea that it was subsisting in this way all over the country, that its discipline had even been carried to the perfection of "minute-men," and that, at this moment, they are standing guard all over the land upon the unsuspecting and peaceful inhabitants!

But let us see. Besides their military, they have some rather high civil functions, suspected long ago to be much more the aim of General Van Buren and Field Marshal Poinsett any operations in the field.—They are, it appears, with a most friendly and patriotic solicitude, to look after all the rights and opinions of their neighbors! What public spirit! Valuable men they are, beyond a doubt: How their own affairs must suffer! But stay, pray, these sort they employ have no other [illegible], are out of employment, and wait the golden day, close hand, of money, low wages, and [illegible] come; to their civil duties, next pointed out:

"[illegible] captain and lieutenants, with such [illegible] as may be detailed for the service, proceed with to make out two lists—one of all voters [illegible] company bounds, designating the Democrats, Whigs, and the Abolitionists, putting into a separate column, headed "doubtful," the names of all whose opinions are unknown, and all of every party who are easily managed in their opinions or conduct; the other list to embrace all minors approaching maturity and all men not entitled to vote.

"6. That a copy of these lists be furnished to the Executive Committee of each Democratic Association within the election precinct."

So! A pretty broad commission this. It would appear, from the classification, *first*, that they know, in spite of all their *Southern* pretences, that the *Whigs* are not Abolitionists; *secondly*, that in spite of all their Northern pretences, they know the *Democrats* are not abolitionists, except for the "honest" purposes of Polkery. But what is to be done with the list of abolitionists! They are of course to be worked upon, to be made effective, in some way or other. Probably, however, *they* are to be dealt with in still more secret instructions, confided to the captains and lieutenants, or to the invisible *Three* alone.

But what would not one give for a peep at that "other" list, where shine the democratic names of the "easily-managed!" Obviously, however, there are *two* grades of this sort—*first*, those regular props of self-government, the "good and true" Locofocos, always ready to swallow any thing or any man. These form the standing army, the phalanx of minute-men, whom an invisible committee of three "manage" at their will. But the weakest man is too strong for a child; and, as Shakespeare intimates, there is a difference among the blind; some are merely "high-gravel blind" and cannot tell one thing from another, while others are "stone blind." Thus, it appears, that they count, *secondly*, on a class whom *any body* can "manage," whom even blind instruments of an irresponsible local triumvirate can "easily manage."

But let us consider what sort these very docile and ductile people must be. It is not difficult to imagine. If a man is known to be so timid that any "raw head and bloody bones" frightens him, him any body who will lie can manage. So again, if he is credulous enough to swallow any stuff of promises. So again, if he has an imagination on which mere names act like magic. Some are easily managed by dint of confiding honesty; some from ready knavery; some because they can't read; some because they will read only one side; and all who have Texas property are clearly supposed, by Senator Walker at least, as manageable as the Richmond Enquirer or the Baltimore Convention itself!

So much for these poor penny-whistles, (as the Polkites think them,) on which any body that has breath can play, or which can be blown, even with the bellows of a club, and made to squeak what it likes. These, they deign no further to provide for. Extempore trumpery of any sort, furnished by any body, will do for these: so at least, by their plans, plainly intimate these boasted admirers of "popular intelligence and independence," of the people's "capacity for self-government." Here stands plainly confessed their sincere estimate of it—an estimate as insolently *below* the sense of those they talk of, as their flatteries are *above* it, when they speak as if they believed the people incapable of error. They next proceed to point out the machinery for managing "the doubtful." On these, and these only, the expense of "documents" is to be employed. (The "minors approaching maturity and those not entitled to vote," they pass over; but it may easily be divined that, at a pinch, they are to be used, if Democrats—something to be added to their qualifications, or something taken from them, according to their politics.)

"7. That the executive committees hand over to the captains all the papers and documents they can command, calculated to have a proper effect on the minds of the doubtful, to be put into their hands through the lieutenants and minute-men, whose duty it shall be to converse with them on every proper occasion, for the purpose of correcting error and leading them to the truth."

The next contains the tactics to be observed in public discussions. It intimates that none but "doubtful Whigs" are to be allowed to attend their debates, and as plainly implies that *their* men are not to be allowed to witness Whig or mixed discussions. A wink, they say, is as good as a nod to a blind horse. As for the "easily manageable," they are passed disdainfully by. No note is further taken of them.

"8. That frequent discussions be held at mass meetings in each district, by speakers engaged by the executive committees, or otherwise, which it shall be the special duty of the minute-men to get the doubtful men and moderate Whigs to attend.

"9. That the captain of the Democratic minute-men appoint a time and place of rendezvous, early on the first morning of election, and detail minute-men to wait upon, and if possible bring with them every doubtful voter within the company bounds."

Pretty well. No "doubtful voter" is to be left to his own free thoughts. He is not to be trusted out of sight of the minute-man that stands guard over him until he has voted. Then, he may go to Texas, or a worse place, if he can find it.

But mark the next, for it is delicious!

"10. That [illegible]ble, some suitable refreshments be [illegible] company at the place of rendezvous [illegible]r kindled by patriotic conversation; [illegible] be furnished with a ticket with the [illegible] Democratic electors; that it be impressed [illegible] them that the *first great business of the day is to give their votes;* that they are expected and required to march to the polls in a body, and in perfect silence; to avail themselves of the first opportunity to vote, and *never separate until every member of the company has voted.*"

Think of this, ye that burned with indignation at sober cider! Of course, such thin Whig potations are not here intended. They are to have draughts capable of infusing into them soul, of "kindling up a patriotic" ardor. Even the doubtful are to be made brave, and the "easily manageable," however spiritless, to be plied with something that shall "put life and mettle in their heels." In a word, the entire clause smells horribly of the distillery. We leave it, however, to our friends of the temperance society to say how many degrees of alcohol there are in it. In candor, nevertheless, we feel bound to say that the whole instruction makes the duty of the captains and lieutenants clear—*they* are to keep sober, and to take care that "the doubtful" shall have drink enough to make them "walk straight;" that the "easily manageable" (being of weak heads) are not over-dosed; and that the minute-men, while "kindling them up with patriotic conversation," do not suck so much of that fluid as to become speechless.

* The President of the Club here stated that, upon inquiry of Mr. Wyatt, the gentleman mentioned in the "N. B." to the manuscript letter signed James Towles, he had been informed that what was there stated as to his application in behalf of his son was true.

"11. That if any Democrat be absent from the rendezvous, the captain despatch a minute-man forthwith to bring him to the polls.

"12. That the captains and lieutenants provide beforehand means for conveyance for such Democrats as cannot otherwise get to the polls."

This implies vehicles of every sort, from coaches to carts, from horses to donkeys—not to speak of what is the usual consequence of the "patriotic conversation" of the pot-house already provided for—the locomotion of wheel-barrows and hand-barrows.

The next provisions convey no very doubtful insinuations of Bludgeons, brawls, and whatever becomes a Hickory Association:

"12. That some of the most intelligent and resolute minute men be detailed from each company to attend at the opening of the polls, and throughout the elections, with lists of voters, and those not entitled to vote, to check off every man as he votes, and challenge each fraudulent voter as he presents himself; and, if his vote be received, report him to the executive committee or committees, with such a description as may enable them to cause him to be prosecuted and punished.

"13. That naturalized citizens be induced, where there is the least apprehension of outrage, to go to the polls in the companies of the native citizens, and that the minute-men assure them of all lawful and necessary protection.

"15. That where, as recently, at Louisville, Kentucky, a band of Whig bullies is organized, either to drive naturalized citizens from the polls, or for any other purpose of violence, the executive committees confer with the captains, and detail a competent number of minute men to seize them on the first violence actually committed, bring them before a proper officer, and have them bound to keep the peace; and where there is ground for apprehension, the executive committees should make arrangements beforehand to have an officer on the spot."

The platoon of "resolute men" (section 13) will have it for their business to badger the voters on the other side and browbeat the judges of the election—capital arrangements for a *row*. Under section 14, a body of new-made citizens is to be made hot for outrage, by being taught to expect it, and induced to put themselves under the command of the captains. Under the 15th every thing is prepared for the operation of "knock-down-and-drag-out." These are fraudulently talked of as steps to be taken *after it is seen* that violence is meant: but it is clear that all this will be too late at the polls, and that it will be organized before they go upon the ground. Of course, a pretence is easily made: it will be *said* that the Whigs *have* done and *are* doing just what they themselves want to do.

Having, by these precepts, prepared every thing for secret fraud and open violence, the committee now may safely dilate upon the purity of elections which they have taken care to render impossible, the horridness of riots which they have thus ensured, and their utter abhorrence of electing a Chief Magistrate by any but honest means. They accordingly favor us next with the following ludicrous homily:

"16. Free, pure, and peaceful elections are the only guaranty for the permanent ascendency of democratic principles in the government of mankind. All riots at our elections are used as arguments against free government; none but its enemies encourage them; nothing but the last extremity can excuse a true Democrat for participating in them; it is better, when the law is conquered and brute force triumphant, to retire from the field, and seek, through the proper channels, new guaranties for the right of suffrage.

"17. Of a similar character are election frauds. He who would give his country a President by fraud or forged votes would make himself or his candidate her absolute monarch if he could. He is the worst enemy of Democracy, even though he may wear its livery and huzza for its candidates. Its true friends will do all they can to prevent and punish all frauds in voting; but it would be treason to all we hold dear in government to imitate for the purpose of counteracting them. A corrupt democracy is perhaps the worst of governments. Let us do our utmost to preserve the purity of ours, and trust for success to Providence and the people.

"18. In furtherance of this object, the executive committees, captains, and minute-men should be on the alert to detect and defeat not only frauds upon their own polls, but all preparations in their vicinity to commit them in other districts or States. It would be well on the Western rivers, the Atlantic coast, the Railroad lines, and the Lakes, to have committees of vigilance appointed *specially to observe* the arrival and departure of steamboats, vessels, and cars, and, if there be reason to suspect foul play, put the committees at other points on their guard. By strict attention it is believed that most of these traitorous projects may be detected and defeated.

"19. It is distinctly understood that these suggestions are advisory only, and not intended to interfere with existing State or district organizations, unless, in the opinion of their members, the adoption of them, in whole or in part, will give them more efficiency. We address you as equals and friends, engaged in the great and glorious cause—a cause which needs only an effective organization, the dissemination of truth, and a few days' work to secure to it a glorious victory and a lasting ascendancy.

"JAMES TOWLES,
"Chairman Executive Committee.

"C. P. SENGSTACK,
"Secretary Executive Committee."

Next follows a postscript [illegible]

tire, utterly beggars all comment, by its atrocious charges upon opponents indiscriminately, and its equally detestable exhortations to those it addresses. Of which it has the foulest opinion, it might be difficult to say; but to us it seems to think the Democracy perfectly capable of even greater baseness than its worst slander utters against the Whigs. We invoke to this execrable passage the solemn attention of the respectable and well-meaning in both parties:

"WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Sept. 25, 1844.

"*Sir:* We send you in the aforegoing a plan of organization. Be pleased to put it in operation as far as practicable. We forward you also, under the frank of Mr. Walker, some documents, which we hope you will distribute to the best advantage. We will send you others soon. It will be of great advantage to us if you will send us a small contribution of money to aid us in paying for the great number of documents we are sending to all parts of the country. However small the amount it will be acceptable, and be of advantage to the cause. The news from all quarters is good.

"Impress upon the mind of every Democrat the importance of going to the polls on the day of the election. Send carriages for those who may, from disposition or otherwise, be unable to attend. See that the ballot-boxes are clean before the voting commences. Watch the Federal judges after the voting commences; they are generally corrupt, and will cheat if they can. If you vote *viva voce* in your own State, watch the poll-books. Above all, see that the Whigs do not use their money to our disadvantage. Tell the Democrats to take all the money they can get of the Whig corruption fund, and then vote their sentiments. Thus will we quarter upon the enemy and preserve the purity of the ballot-box. Tell our friends to place no reliance upon Whig documents or Whig election returns. They have originated and matured a plan of falsehood and deception upon these two points to benefit their sinking cause.

"The Whigs, to cover their villanous design of getting money from the holders of State bonds in England to buy up the election, and to force Clay, with his whole odious system of measures, upon the country—bank, distribution, &c.—are charging the Democracy with being the recipients of a portion of the fund raised in England to disseminate free trade tracts; but, unfortunately for them, the people cannot thus be deceived. They understand this *ruse* of wily Whig politicians. They see that this charge is intended to divert the attention of the people from their own villany. The Whigs have guaranteed those bondholders in England that, for furnishing them with money to put Clay into power, they will see that the Federal Government will assume the payment of the State debts. Look to this. 'The Republic,' a free trade paper, published in New York city, and supposed to be paid out of the fund raised in England to pay for printing free trade tracts, is warmly advocating the election of Henry Clay.—This speaks volumes.

"Remember this—we will beat them notwithstanding their corruption fund. Respectfully,

"JAMES TOWLES,
"Chairman Executive Committee.

"C. P. SENGSTACK,
"Secretary Executive Committee."

Here, then—issued, without one atom of question from this central seat of their party-operations, under the *Senatorial hand* of him who superintends those operations—we have not only an adoption of all the wickedness devised and ensured by this secret code of instructions, but a direct and daring exhortation to a double crime, such as certainly never before was inculcated upon a whole party. Never before, though there may have been bribery, were men, as an entire party, directly encouraged to it—nay, to first selling their birthright, and then (double perjurers) cheating in the delivery! We recoil, in utter humiliation, from such a fact, as abhorrent a general shame to the land.

The subjoined proceedings finish these documents. They are in a tone the properest, and altogether worthy of the good people of Virginia and the good town of Fredericksburg. Our readers will easily connect them with what precedes the letter of Mr. Patton.

"And the reupon, on motion of Mr. C. C. Wellford, it was UNANIMOUSLY

"*Resolved*, That while we take pride and pleasure in declaring our respect for and confidence in our brethren of the Democratic party in this town and in Virginia, and our belief that they would scorn to countenance in any manner the use of means so corrupt and corrupting as are indicated in the circular from the chairman of the Executive Committee, dated 25th of September, 1844, we feel impelled by the sternest sense of duty and the highest regard for the purity of the elective franchise amongst us, to expose to the world, and to denounce in the very strongest terms, this attempt, unparalleled in baseness and unspeakable in infamy, to corrupt the honest voters of this good old Commonwealth.

"2. *Resolved*, That, with all respect, we do most urgently and affectionately invite and entreat our Democratic brethren to examine carefully and ponder well the character and tendency of these means resorted to to sustain James K. Polk, and honestly to consider whether they can longer co-operate with a party daring to insult them by a naked proposition to receive a bribe, to violate their faith, and then to cheat the Whigs.

"3. *Resolved*, That it be the duty of the President to see that the communication enclosed in the letter from Major H. M. Patton be accurately printed in the Daily Whig Star, published in this town; that he procure exact copies of the said letter and communication to be made [illegible]

FROM THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONALIST.

COLUMBIA, 18th October, 1844.

Dear Sir,—The editor of the Mobile Advertiser has sent me a paper, containing a statement made by you of a certain declaration of mine concerning a conversation with Mr. Clay, many years since. Your statement, thus published, is connected with a letter from a Mr. Reynolds, in which Mr. Clay and myself are commented upon with acrimony. If this gentleman's letter had appeared by itself, I should have thought it unnecessary to notice it, as its style and tone require no commentary.

To a gentleman of your intelligence, I am sure, it would be entirely unnecessary to pretend to vindicate Mr. Clay against the vulgar and absurd charge of abolition: for *you* know that he is a large slaveholder—that his and his children's destiny is with the slaveholding race, and that he has publicly and solemnly avowed this. You have not forgotten his noble ANTI-ABOLITION speech in the Senate in 1839, when he brought all the weight of his character and position—all the energy of his nature and all the power of his eloquence against the wicked and misguided fanatics who were agitating the country. That signal effort extorted applause from men of all parties in the south, even from the most malignant of his calumniators. Subsequently to that speech, you remember the striking scene in Indiana between Mr. Clay and Mr. Mendenhall, where in the midst of a great State, surrounded by abolitionists, and an anti-slavery population, he met and rebuked the spirit of abolition with a courage, majesty and force, that sent it cowering and appalled from his presence. I know that you have not forgotten either of these occasions, and however you may be politically opposed to Mr. Clay, I must believe that as a *patriot* and a *southern man* you remember them with gratitude and admiration.

I beg you, sir, to revert to the speech of 1839, which you will find in Chambers' collection of Clay's speeches, page 363, and in the mean time I wish to refresh your memory with a passage or two. He says:—"The first impediment (in the way of the abolitionists) is *the utter and absolute want* of all power on the part of the general government to effect the purpose."

Speaking of the course which in early life he had taken in Kentucky, he says—"But if I had been then, or even now, a citizen of any of the planting States, the southern or south-western States, I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, *any scheme* whatever of emancipation, *gradual or immediate*, because of the danger of an ultimate ascendency of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other."—Page 337.

Again he says:—"Their liberty, (of the slaves) if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the union. And beneath the ruins of that union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races."

In that speech Mr. Clay seems to look to the ultimate termination of domestic slavery. He says, page 380, "But if we may attempt to lift the veil, and contemplate what lies beyond it, I, too, have ventured on a speculative theory, with which I will not trouble you, but which has been published to the world. According to that, in the course of time, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity."

These sentiments and the occasions to which I have alluded, in connexion with Mr. Clay's known abilities, energy and patriotism, have long since brought me to the conclusion that beyond all competition, he is the first and fittest man, as President, to guard the interests of the south—the only man, who, if this wild and ferocious spirit should run to further excess, has the strength to control it without resort to force. To this extent you may not concur with me, but I cannot think that you could differ with me on the general proposition that, our interests in this particular will not be endangered in his hands.

As to the statement of my conversation with Mr. Clay, you are mistaken in many particulars.

In the first place, my conversation with him was *not* in 1831, but in 1826, eighteen years since.

Secondly, Mr. Clay, as well as I can remember, used no such expressions as "slaves running away from their masters, or their masters from them." The se are expressions which have often been attributed to Mr. John Randolph, in the public prints.

Thirdly, Mr. Clay did *not* say that "a main object of the tariff policy was the abolition of slavery." In the course of the conversation alluded to, he spoke of the general causes which would in this country terminate slavery, as they had terminated in all others, and said, as I then understood him, that the influence of those causes would be augmented by the protection of home industry, and the ultimate effect accelerated by the development of the industrial capacities of the country.

I will not undertake at this distance of time to give a precise account of the conversation, but I believe this is the substance of it.

I am sure, sir, you will excuse my addressing you through the public papers, inasmuch as it is intended as a commentary on your statement, which has come to me only through that channel.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. C. PRESTON.

R. P. McCORD, Esq.

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF—O. A. BROWNSON.

O. A. Brownson, in the last number of his Review, thus rebukes the swindling game played off on the Pennsylvanians and other Tariff Locofocos by Mr. Polk in his letter to Mr. Kane, and by Polk supporters in those sections where Protection is overwhelmingly popular. [illegible]

MR. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

We invite attention to the following letter from Gov. Jones, of Tennessee. It is clear and conclusive in relation to Mr. Polk's hostility to the Tariff.

NASHVILLE, October 3, 1844.

Dear Sir: Your letter, enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, has been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication, you may rest assured that it will be promptly and cheerfully performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with the copies of Col. Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late canvass with him, (such as I know to be genuine,) and find the extracts fairly made; and, with the exception of such immaterial typographical errors as usually attend a reprint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, it is literally correct. I not only know this publication to be a true exposition of the opinions of Col. Polk on the subject of the Tariff, from comparing it with his published opinions, but I know it from having heard them from his own lips, day after day, for months in succession. To attempt to make James K. Polk the friend of a protective Tariff can only excite the ridicule and contempt of those who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the public mind on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the effort that is making in your State to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate of protection as an outrage upon impudence and falsehood, is unparalleled in the history of party warfare. It is a gross attempt at fraud—one that would disgrace the veriest party hack. But, disgraceful as is this attempt on the part of the friends and supporters of Col. Polk, I can but regard his position as equally disreputable. If truth, fairness, and justice is his object, as it ought to be of one aspiring to the high and dignified position he seeks, why does he not speak out like a man?—Why are his lips sealed as with the stillness of death? Where is that boldness and independence that ever characterizes a man conscious of his own integrity and the correctness of his principles and conduct?—Possessing the power and the means and having been respectfully asked to do so) of arresting falsehood and undeceiving his countrymen, and refusing to do so, makes him *particeps criminis*, and should consign him to the same unenviable distinction.

Col. Polk cannot, will not, dare not, deny that he has always opposed the protective policy. This has been his boast. He has never ceased to denounce the Tariff of 1842 in terms unmeasured; and yet he observes a most DIGNIFIED SILENCE, permitting truth to be crushed to earth, and falsehood raised in its stead—and all, that some political advantage may ensue to himself?

I repeat now what I have frequently written, spoken, and published, and which has never been denied by Col Polk or any of his friends in this State, that Col. Polk at all times, during both of my canvasses with him, opposed, denounced, and condemned the principle of protection, and during the last campaign the Tariff of 1842 received his most unqualified condemnation. To this statement I pledge my reputation as a man of honor, and challenge Col. Polk or any of his friends to deny it. If any friend of protection, or of the Tariff of 1842, is prepared to vote for him, believing that he is any other than the unqualified opponent of this system, (if he shall be elected,) he will discover that he has been deceived and misled, and find his only comfort in cursing his folly and credulity. If I had a voice that would reach every city, town, and hamlet in Pennsylvania, it should be raised to warn every freeman of the impending danger, and invoke him to spurn and despise with a freeman's spirit the base attempts that are made to seduce him from his fidelity to his principles, and lead him into the support of a man whose principles are at war with the best interests of the country. I cannot doubt that the intelligence of your citizens will enable them to detect this fraud; and, when detected, I know their virtue and integrity will at once put the broad seal of condemnation on it and its authors.

One word as to Tennessee: she is firm, fixed, and immovable; the political tempest may blow—the rains of falsehood descend—the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her, unmoved and unabassed she will stand firmly by her principles, and cast her vote for HENRY CLAY. She is resolved to make one more gallant effort to dispel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—one more effort to arrest the impending ruin that threatens our common country. Where will Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch, be in this great and glorious work? This is the question that Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer. If she and our sister States will come to the rescue and stand by the side of Tennessee in this glorious enterprise, we shall yet see the proud and gallant old Ship of State brought back to her ancient moorings, and peace and prosperity permanently restored to a long oppressed and much injured people.

With considerations of the highest respect, I am, sir, your friend and servant,

JAMES C. JONES.

Charles Gibbons, Esq.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Tuesday last a Whig Pole and Banner were raised in this place, and the occasion was so truly cheering and interesting, that I cannot help attempting to lay before you a brief description of it.

The Pole is sixty feet high; the Banner twelve feet long and nine wide, with the names of Clay and Frelinghuysen beautifully inscribed on it in large characters. The work was executed by Mr. Nathan B. Miller.

A large number of persons were in attendance on the occasion, and [illegible]

His arguments against the Tariff of '42 were very lame and impotent, as will soon appear.

He complained bitterly of the impost upon Boots and Shoes, Iron, &c. To illustrate the first, he supposed the following case: Mr. A. is a maker of Turpentine, which he ships to Liverpool, which he there exchanges for Shoes—the Shoes arrive at an Atlantic port, when the Collector demands an impost or duty, at the rate of $1 00 per pair, which he is compelled to pay; now, he exclaims, the Whigs have made a new discovery, that the higher the duty the cheaper the article becomes,—and asks if he is not compelled to sell his Shoes $1 00 per pair higher than he could without a duty afford to, which the consumer is compelled to pay. Granted. But he did not mention the important fact, that Shoes of an equal quality, yea better, of Domestic manufacture, could be purchased for $1 00 to $1 50 per pair, at any store in Komansville.

If the worthy financiering General had stopped here, his auditory might have swallowed the dose, but unfortunately for him, he went a little too far for his argument. In commenting upon the subject of manufactures, he said the manufacturers themselves objected to a Tariff or duty on substances which entered into the composition of a manufactured article, such as Drugs, Dyes, Raw Hides, &c.

Raw Hides, says he, are allowed to enter, free of duty, or a very nominal one, which pleases the manufacturer. Thus inadvertently divulging the beneficial operation of the Tariff, and showing why shoes of a domestic manufacture can be made and sold, *to the consumer*, mind ye, at a price equal to and identically the same, as the impost duty on the Foreign article.

Now I would ask is not this a thorough, legitimate Tariff argument? Could any Whig state a better? And yet on the strength of this, he launched forth in an unmeaning tirade against manufacturers, the North, &c., exciting in the minds of his auditory a sectional feeling, that the South was taxed for the benefit of the North, &c. A similar invective, couched in another form, is used at the North, to prejudice the laboring mass, the artisan, the agriculturist, against the manufacturer, the poor against the rich, &c. Truly when men like Gen. J. J. McKay, stoop to such paltry means, appealing to *passion*, rather than *reason*, it is an evidence that there is "something rotten in Denmark," and the unwieldy bulk of Locofocoism is tottering to its fall.

Much more might be said, but not wishing to occupy too much room in your columns, I forbear.

Yours truly, DUPLIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor—It must have been rather a *long-eared* animal, which, in the North Carolinian, imagined that the Whig meetings at Mrs. McMillan's and at Rockfish were gotten up to prevent the Whigs of those neighborhoods from going 30 or 40 miles to the Locofoco meeting at Clinton!! Don't *it* think, the Locofoco meeting at Clinton was sometimes supposed to think,) also, (for that animal is sometimes supposed to think,) that the Club meeting on Saturday night last was gotten up to prevent the Whigs from attending the "mass meeting" of drunken Locofoco rowdies and little negro boys who kept up such a yelling under and around the Town House on that evening! Q.

FAYETTEVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of Fire Company No. 2, at the Engine House, on Saturday Oct. 26th, Capt. James G. Cook in the Chair, on motion, a Committee of three members was appointed, to report what action the Company should take on a late order of the Commissioners of Fayetteville. The Committee having consulted together, presented the following Report:—

Your Committee respectfully report,

That it appears that the act of the General Assembly of 1787, by which the Town of Fayetteville was incorporated, gave to the Commissioners power, among other things, to make "all such necessary ordinances, rules and orders, which may tend to the advantage, improvement, and good government of the said town."

That in pursuance of that power, the Commissioners, by Ordinance passed July 5, 1828, ever since and now in force, declared, that "*the safety of this town requires* that there should be a Fire Department," to consist of Fire Wardens, &c. &c. and "two Engine Companies, to be styled Fire Engine Company No. 1, and No. 2. That they shall *appoint their own Officers, and make the rules and regulations for the town government.*"

That under this Ordinance, Fire Companies have from time to time been organized, and Company No. 2 has existed for about eleven years past. That on a re-organization of the Company in June last, after electing its present officers, the Captain reported himself to the Chief Fire Warden, and was duly recognized as follows:—

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE, June 18th, 1844.

Engine Company No. 2 being duly organized according to Law, is hereby recognized as such.

JOHN MACRAE,
Chief Fire Warden.

That all the Fire Companies which have existed since 1828, have always had the undisputed privilege of selecting their own officers, and admitting or rejecting members at their sole and exclusive will and option; and that the Commissioners never attempted, nor would have been permitted, to dictate to any Company as to its officers or members; until, on the day of June last, for some purpose which we shall not attempt to fathom, as it seems to be totally irreconcileable with any consideration of either the public good, or that respect which is due from one body of individuals to another, the Commissioners determined, in the face of the unrepealed Ordinance of 1828, that Fire Company No. 2 should not have the privilege of electing its own officers or admitting its own members; but that its Captain or Foreman should not be such, and that several of its individual members should not be members, because they reside a few yards beyond the corporate limits of the town; and this too, notwithstanding the same Captain and the same members have for many years been active members of said Company, and never before been objected to by any one;—though their business is in the town; by far the greater part of their pecuniary interest is in the town; their neighbors and friends are in the town; and their own residences are in a populous neighborhood, as much in need of the protection of Fire Department, in case of fire, as any part of the town.

The Commissioners have thus nullified their own Ordinance, without stopping to repeal it. They have created an Association, quite as respectable and as patriotic, we may be permitted to say, as themselves. And they have exposed themselves to ridicule, by recognizing the Company as a Company, when, if their determination is of any force or validity, it is no Company, because its first officer is one of those who, in their wisdom, they declare are not members, and the only one from whom they could have had any information of the existence of such a Company.

There might possibly be some excuse for this strange conduct of the Commissioners, if it were necessary to fill the ranks of the Fire Companies, and if some of them were treated alike. But it is not so. It is a well known fact, that it is difficult to get a sufficient number of members to work the Engines advantageously. And the right to exclude the Captain and members of No. 2, now for the first time asserted, has never been attempted, so far as we can learn, in regard to No. 1, in which there are members in the same situation as to residence.

Conscious that the members of this Company have been actuated by a sincere desire to promote that organization by which they might be instrumental to the preservation of their own and their neighbors' property, the Committee cannot imagine that any Company, having the least self-respect, can submit to have the degrading terms dictated to him by the Commissioners, nor that their fellow-citizens in the community generally will exact or expect a compliance with them, whether intended to serve some present temporary purpose, or to be the future permanent policy of the Board. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

[illegible]*olved*, That this Company be, and it is hereby, [illegible]ded.

[illegible]*olved*, That this Report and Resolutions be [illegible]ed in the Town papers.

[illegible]motion, the Report and Resolutions were *unanimously* adopted.

[illegible]motion, the Company adjourned *sine die*.

J. G. COOK, *Captain.*

[illegible]ND L. PEMBERTON, *Secretary.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We have printed a large number of Whig Electoral Tickets, for gratuitous distribution. The Committees of the several counties should see to it that an abundant supply be provided, as it will be impossible to write them.

THE DAY OF THE ELECTION.—We are surprised to hear that some persons are still in doubt as to the day on which the Presidential Election in this State is to be held. We have published for months past, under our Editorial head, the fact, that

Monday the 4th day of November, (next Monday,)

Is the day, and we do hope that none will remain ignorant of the fact, but that every Whig voter in North Carolina will on that day, *be the weather fair or foul*, go to the polls and do his duty to his country faithfully. Let none be deterred by *any cause*; for a deficiency of duty on *that day*, cannot be repaired on the next. The good or ill result of *that day's* work must abide for *four years*; and four years of bitter calamity, of lawless misrule, of utter moral depravity, will they be, if the Whigs should by neglect permit the election to result in favor of Locofocoism, and that party should carry out their destructive principles and practices. But days and years of peace, of prosperity, of order, and of security of life and property, will they be, if the Whigs will but do their duty.

The period for deliberation and argument is past. This is the time for ACTION! We implore the Whigs so to act, as that they may have no cause hereafter to reproach themselves. *Go to the Polls!* and vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen. See that your Whig friends go and do likewise! Let *nothing* hinder you from performing that great duty, and exercising that most inestimable privilege!

Our friends in the different counties will oblige us by furnishing us the earliest possible returns of the election, by mail or otherwise.

The Clay Club of Cumberland had a most cheering, a most glorious meeting, on Saturday Evening last. We have seen no such meeting here, for numbers, for enthusiasm, for true eloquence, since the ever memorable days of 1840. And we feel in our heart, that such a spirit, burning in the breasts of the old, the middle aged, and the young, *will not* be shelved, without a manful struggle, daily and hourly, at the Polls and by the fireside, in favor of our principles, our party, our candidates, and our country.

The meeting was addressed at length by Messrs. James Banks, Wm. S. Mullins, and Walter A. Burke, and more briefly by Messrs. Thomas B. Wetmore, Wm. B. Wright, John Eccles, Edward L. Winslow, John Winslow, C. J. Orrell, and the President of the Club; and without discriminating where almost all were eloquent, we cannot but express the conviction that we have among them those who are destined to shine in our country's annals, if genius and eloquence but meet with their merited rewards.

Several capital Whig Songs were sung, which drew forth rounds of applause.

And some young and hearty Whig spirits had prepared no less than four Transparencies, filled with true Whig mottoes, one of which, bearing the names of *Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Union*, was drawn up to the head of our Whig Pole, to shine by night where our Flag floats by day. The others were arranged in view in the Town Hall; and we were glad to see, that besides the National Flag, which floated over the President's Chair, there was placed in front of it, a fac simile of that Banner, with the inscription, "Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Union," which some incendiary had mutilated at night a week or two ago. Those who made that honored Banner,—honored at least by all good Whigs,—were not discouraged by the outrage of one midnight prowler, any more than the Whig party could give up their country when it fell into the hands of the spoiler or the Traitor; but they set to work and repaired the *damage, as the Whigs intend to repair the damages* which the Ship of State has suffered during so many years of unskilful or piratical command.

The meeting adjourned till *next Saturday Evening*, which will be the last meeting held till we celebrate the triumph.

Meetings will also be held, as heretofore advertised, at Mrs. McMillan's, 6 miles from Town on the Clinton Road, on Friday next; and at Rockfish Factory Village, on Saturday next.

LOCOFOCO TACTICS.—We call particular attention to the able exposure, by the National Intelligencer, of the Locofoco system of managing the election, as arranged and promulgated from Washington by the Central Committee, under the guidance of the Hon. Robert J. Walker. It will be found on our first page. No honest man can read the open recommendation to cheat the Whigs, therein made, to swindle them out of money, without unutterable disgust.

We have no doubt, that the Locofocos in this town, and in every county in the State, have received this precious document from Mr. Walker. How far they will attempt to carry out its rascally recommendations, remains to be seen. Look out!

CORRECTION.—In our last, in copying a great number of figures from the Congressional documents, in which we endeavored to be very accurate, we made one error, and one only, so far as we know or believe, viz: In the duty on Flannels, by the several Tariffs, we put it at 30 per cent. by the Tariff of 1842. It should have been 14 cents per square yard. Whether that amounts to as much as 30 per cent. ad valorem, we know not; but it is *lower* than by the Tariff of 1832, *which Polk voted for*, in which the duty was *sixteen* cents per square yard.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The majority for Shunk is [illegible] the official returns at Harrisburg, at 4,289. [illegible] Whig Executive Committee of that State has [illegible] Table of the votes in every District for [illegible] which shows, that whilst Shunk, a [illegible] is thus elected by 4,289 votes, the [illegible] Native candidates for Congress have a [illegible] over the Locofoco candidates of 4,781 votes. [illegible] this, and we have no doubt justly, as [illegible] Second a doubt, the ability of the Whigs [illegible] the 26 votes of Pennsylvania to Clay and [illegible]

ARKANSAS.—There are contradictory reports as [illegible] Whig in Arkansas, one that the Locofoco [illegible] is elected, and another, that the Whig can- [illegible] elected, which will be strange enough, if it [illegible]

We have seen actual returns from only [illegible] 7 of which the Whig majorities amount [illegible] in the other 2 the Loco majority is 79.—[illegible] returns from 5 other counties, of Whig ma- [illegible] amount not stated, in 2, and Loco majorities [illegible] the other 3. For the Legislature, the re- [illegible] are given in 1 county, and there the Whigs [illegible] Senator and 3 Representatives.

INDIANA.—The Locofoco papers in this State [illegible] that majority at the late election is more [illegible] votes. The Milledgeville papers, which [illegible] official returns, show that it is but 2,338.

[illegible] matter of utter amazement to us, that any [illegible] citizen, can content himself to remain [illegible] party. Not only is there no voice [illegible] party against the stealing of private [illegible] breaking the seals, and publishing them; [illegible] forging legal documents; committing every [illegible] fraud, in voting and otherwise; publishing [illegible] and never allowing justice to be done to a [illegible] individual,—but they have now taken to [illegible] outrage and insult against peaceable [illegible] Whigs. In New York, the Whigs [illegible] by bitter experience of violence and [illegible] in their meetings with weapons to repel [illegible] Even in our quiet town, Locofocoism [illegible] a couple of New York rowdyism. On [illegible] last, every description of noise was [illegible] the Town House, in the midst of which [illegible] frequently repeated, such horrid blas- [illegible] as "Hurra for Hell!" "Hurra for the [illegible] of King Jackson, by Jesus." What [illegible] respectable gentlemen of that party who [illegible] such conduct? Do they not blush [illegible] themselves? Still more, do they not pause to [illegible] ask themselves whether the lawless [illegible] which they place in power are the *cause*, [illegible] of these disgraceful violations of all de- [illegible] moral and religious restraint, of all *law*. [illegible] Lastly, do they ever find their own [illegible] corrupted and insulted in such manner by [illegible] something in these things, to induce [illegible] them to conduct themselves as gentle- [illegible] abandon such a party?

[illegible] scroll by the Locofocos calling a [illegible] party on Wednesday, contains a base [illegible] on the Whigs. Its authors WELL [illegible] they were publishing a FALSEHOOD, [illegible] asserted that "Revolution" was a com- [illegible] Federal leaders in North Carolina; it [illegible] leaders" they meant Whig leaders, or as [illegible] Whigs. It is a base SLANDER!

[illegible] CAPTION AT WASHINGTON.—We [illegible] from a friend in a neighboring county, [illegible] several vile incendiary pamphlets issued by [illegible] Central Committee at Washington, [illegible] ns, are FRANKED to great quan- [illegible] *Wick, the Postmaster General!* Sure- [illegible] it is said, has left Washington, and his [illegible] arrested, it seems, by the Postmaster [illegible] think the people of this FRAUD [illegible] Office Revenue, this corrupt use of the [illegible] privilege, this deep descent into the very [illegible] of party politics, by the Postmaster [illegible] States! the sworn officer of the law! [illegible] that such a party was hurled out of of- [illegible] incident, that 5 packages of these [illegible] scandalous, and forged pamphlets, [illegible] than *seven pounds*, passed through [illegible] Locofocodom in this state! The pun- [illegible] men at this office.

[illegible] *Can't be true!* We learn that some [illegible] posted upon a citizen of Robeson yes- [illegible] Locofocos of this town. So we suppose [illegible] have stocked this market also with them.

[illegible] PAYABLE.—The New Jersey State Go- [illegible] ascertains facts in regard to the late e- [illegible] in that State. In the three strong Locofoco [illegible] Sussex, Warren and Hunterdon, the Cen- [illegible] sus population in 1840 of 14,949 white males [illegible] 21 years of age—and yet those three counties [illegible] 15,656 votes, or within 344 of the number [illegible] of age. Allowing for those between 20 [illegible] 21, and those sick and absent, it is [illegible] these Loco vote rather strong! Two Whig [illegible] with a smaller population of 14,946, gave [illegible] votes—or 1,778 less. Three other Whig [illegible] with 15,193 males over 20, gave 13,838 [illegible] votes. Four other Whig counties, with [illegible] males over 20, gave 12,994 votes, or 2,124 [illegible] votes less in those nine Whig counties, is [illegible] per cent. of votes less than the Census [illegible] males over 20—whilst the average is only [illegible] per cent. less in the Locofoco counties.

[illegible] these facts, speaking trumpet-tongued [illegible] Whigs, to *watch the ballot-box*, and [illegible] those only vote, who have a right to vote.

[illegible] to this caution, remember Edgecomb, [illegible] county, where the number of free white [illegible] 21 years of age was 1654 by the last Cen- [illegible] votes given at the election between [illegible] Swain in 1843, were 1618—wanting [illegible] votes of one for every boy and man above 20 [illegible] years. In Nash, the votes were 922—the [illegible] males above 20, only 999.

[illegible] that the Locofocos anticipate that 2000 [illegible] will be given in this county at the ensuing elec- [illegible] It was remarked by one of the Speakers [illegible] the Convention on Saturday evening, "they [illegible] by the Census," for the whole number above [illegible] 21 years was 1980.

[illegible] CONFESS OF THE GAME.—The last Stan- [illegible] has a long article with a conspicuous head, [illegible] *Van already defeated, and James Knox* [illegible] *elected.*" This is great news, and reminds us [illegible] of a story issued from that office and its asso- [illegible] ciates in this town, in 1840, declaring that [illegible] Pennsylvania, Maine, and Virginia, had [illegible] gone *certain*, for Van Buren.

[illegible] will be a vast deal more such work as this [illegible] the Locofoco papers before "Henry Clay is [illegible] and James Knox Polk elected."

[illegible] people may estimate what reliance is placed [illegible] the Standard by its own men, when we state [illegible] fact on Saturday last a good Whig asked a [illegible] betting man, when he can get a good [illegible] what was the price of a certain article in his [illegible] and on his replying $17, the Whig offered [illegible] *bet double when Polk was elected*, which the [illegible] instantly declined.

[illegible] Raleigh Standard, not being able to *answer* [illegible] one of Mr. Henry's many aberrations from [illegible] Address of the Central Committee, has, [illegible] North Carolinian, resorted to blackguardism [illegible] They are both perfect in that line; and [illegible] nothing to reply to them. They can neither [illegible] Mr. Henry nor refute our facts.

A REMARKABLE ELECTION.—

The following article, from the Baltimore Patriot of the 22d inst., is full of matter for deep reflection:—

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.
A WHIG GAIN of 725 Votes!
SINCE THE SECOND INSTANT.

Below we publish the official returns of the election held in this city yesterday for Mayor and City Council. It will be seen, that the Locofoco majority of 1222, obtained at the recent election, has faded away, and that now, after two weeks, they only elect their Mayor by 497 votes!

This result is in fact, substantially a Whig triumph. We have failed in electing our Mayor, which is to be regretted, but we have been enabled to demonstrate that great frauds were committed at the election for Governor on the 3d inst.

It is fresh in the recollection of all, that as soon as the result of that election in the city was ascertained, the Whigs, with one voice, declared that frauds must have been committed. The State Central Committee, shaving fully these apprehensions of the party at large, declared their conviction that wrongs had been perpetrated. This charge was denied in general and particular by various members of the Locofoco party, and by a sort of spontaneous consent the election of Mayor was appealed to as an occasion which would afford evidence of the truth or falsity of the charge.

The Whigs, confident that every vote that had been cast for the Whig candidate for Governor, was a good vote, called on the Whigs of the city, and urged it upon them as a special duty to be sure to vote yesterday. The Locofoco organ of this city, as if nothing doubting of the legality of all the votes given for their ticket on the 2d inst. urged it upon all their party to vote for Mayor.

In the mean time, however, the arrests by the proper officers, and the conviction and committal to jail of a great number of persons, who had voted illegally on the 2d inst. deprived the Locofocos of near upon a hundred of their available force; and the terror which these convictions had spread, had driven off, it was believed, by far the largest portion of these "pipe layers."

The election came on; the day was favorable to voting, the polls were all quiet, and easy of access, and it may fairly be assumed that every man in the city, entitled to vote, did vote.

And what is the result? The Whigs polled three more votes than they did on the 2d instant, and the Locofocos fell off 722! Now, where are those 722 votes? Is any man so credulous as to believe that, in these days of political excitement, and when an interest in politics is felt intensely by every class of our citizens, and is shared by almost all ages and sexes,—is any man so credulous as to believe that these 722 voters were here in the city yesterday, entitled to vote, and yet did not vote? It is impossible to believe this—and hence the conviction must be forced upon the mind of even the most unsuspicious, that these 722 Locofoco votes were surreptitiously introduced into the ballot boxes on the 2d inst.

It thus appears, that the attempt to defraud the legal voters of Maryland out of their right to choose their own Governor, was very nearly successful. Pratt was elected Governor by only 548 votes; and more than his entire majority are clearly shown to have been fraudulently admitted against him. His actual majority, even supposing that frauds have not been committed in other parts of the State, is 1272. And that majority at least Mr. Clay will have over Polk,—provided "many of our [Locofoco] friends are absent," at that election, as the Baltimore Republican, the Locofoco organ, says was the case at this Mayor's election. Yes, that is the way in which the Republican accounts for a falling off of 722 votes. "Many of our friends were absent." It does not pretend that many *legal voters* were absent. No. Why should they be? It admits that it was the most excited election ever held in Baltimore. But many of its friends were absent, for quite a number were in jail for illegal voting, and perjury, and the others had been frightened off for fear of a like fate. In one paper we find a list of twenty-two persons actually convicted of fraudulent voting at the Governor's election, one of whom was proven to have voted at four different wards, giving four votes for Carroll, when he was not entitled to one; and two others in two different wards each. One of the Republican's friends is now in jail on a charge of having had 14 non-residents *cooped up* before the election, all of whom he was instrumental in getting to vote three times each, under different names, at each of the 14 wards. This accounts for the "absence" of no less than 588 of the Republican's "friends." Another stated that he was sent from Pittsfield, with 14 others, whose passages were paid.

It is worthy of remark, that in the face of all this villainy, not a charge has been made against a single Whig of voting illegally, at the election.

How can any Patriot—how can any *honest man*, tolerate a party that employs such means, and which has *no voice* to raise in rebuke of such outrages upon law, morals, and public and private rights!

P. S. One Locofoco has been committed to jail for illegal voting and perjury at the Mayor's election, and others are expected to follow. So that even the majority of 497 is not a real majority.

Another was convicted on the same day of illegal voting on the 2d inst.

The Standard has dressed up a perfect "raw head and bloody bones," to frighten its readers, in the shape of a Circular issued by the Whig Central Committee, urging watchfulness against frauds upon their Whig friends in different parts of the State.—The word "revolution" having been found in the Circular, the Standard is forthwith ready to swear upon its corporal oath, that if the Locos should succeed by fraud in giving the apparent majority to Polk, the Whigs intend to have a Revolution! The Central Committee has thought proper to notice the Standard's charges, and to pronounce them "FALSE IN EACH AND EVERY PARTICULAR." It was scarcely necessary to do so. Every body understands that the Standard is bound to furnish so many columns of falsehoods each week, and if they were not filled with one kind of lies, they would be with another. No one can be such a fool as to believe that the Whig Central Committee, or the Whig party, have any idea of Revolution. It is the Locofocos of South Carolina who go for Disunion, Revolution, or Nullification, or whatever else they please to call it. They do not hesitate to avow that such is their purpose, and the Standard does not once rebuke them for that purpose, but makes this unfounded charge against the Whigs solely to withdraw public attention from the disunion project of its own friends; and from the lies, the fraud, the perjury, and the stealing of private letters, which have marked the course of its party for the last few months.

NEW YORK—*What Silas Wright thinks of the prospect.*—The Whigs have been calling loudly and incessantly on Mr. Wright to resign his seat in the Senate, before the election for Governor comes on—and it is reasonable to suppose that he would resign if he expected to be elected. Even Gen. Saunders, fond as he is of office, resigned his Judgeship before he ran for Governor. But Mr. Wright holds on—a very conclusive sign, we think, that he expects to be beaten by Mr. Fillmore, and to retain his seat in the Senate.

The "Polk, Dallas and Texas" flag won't stay up in Wilmington, no way they can fix it. It fell down, the Locos put it up again, and again it came down. They put up one in another part of the town, and while hurraing about it, down it tumbled.

THE REVENUE.—

The sad state of alarm and distress of the Locofocos, at the prospect of too much revenue being derived from the Tariff, is about to be remedied. It appears that the duties realized at New York for the fortnight ending on the 19th, amounted to less than $400,000. And for the whole month of October it was not expected to reach one million.

This is another argument in favor of something like a settled policy. A year ago, Locofocoism would have repealed the Tariff because it would not produce enough revenue, as they said. Next they have insisted upon its repeal because it produces too much. And we expect to hear them return to the old cry before January.

TRACE CHAINS.—We learn that these essential articles of Farmer's use, are materially lower in this town and in New York than we stated last week. In New York a month or two ago, they were worth from 49 to 50. Now, they are selling in that city at 40 to 41 cents a pair. Here, instead of 55 to 75 cents, as stated in our last, upon the information of a friend, they are actually selling at 50 to 60, according to quality. This is lower than they were ever known before in this market, notwithstanding the "Black Whig Tariff," which, if Locofocos could be believed, has *raised* the price of every thing the Farmers use. And they have actually fallen 25 per cent. in New York within two months past, in defiance of the Tariff and Locofoco falsehoods.

THE ALABAMA SLANDER.—It will be seen that Col. Preston has denied the statement of Mr. R. P. McCord, of Alabama. But what of that? Will the Locofocos propagate the lie with any less effrontery? Of course not. Indeed, the very paper in which Col. Preston originally publishes his denial, (the Augusta Constitutionalist,) has the unblushing impudence to assert, that not only Mr. Clay, but Mr. Preston, "is fully aware, that the inevitable effect of the protective system will be to render slave labor valueless, and that it will be the safest and surest mode for the emancipation of slavery!!! And it falsely adds, that Mr. Preston *admits*, that Mr. Clay really expressed such an opinion!!! Can any man, however blinded he may be, suppose that Mr. Clay and Col. Preston would support a system the effect of which they knew or believed to be, to destroy the value of their own property, and that of their neighbors and friends? Certainly not. The Editor of the Constitutionalist is not such a fool as that comes to, and we doubt whether he has a reader that is.

WHAT SAYS COL. BENTON?

This great Locofoco leader proclaimed in the Senate, at the late session, that "DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS LONG CONCEALED TEXAS MACHINATION. INTRIGUE AND SPECULATION CO-OPERATE; BUT DISUNION IS AT THE BOTTOM, AND I DENOUNCE IT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE UNDER THE PRETEXT OF GETTING TEXAS INTO THE UNION, THE SCHEME IS TO GET THE SOUTH OUT OF IT."

SOUTH CAROLINA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—All of the old members, with the exception of Gen. Campbell, who declined running, have been re-elected to Congress, viz: R. B. Rhett, I. E. Holmes, A. Burt, Jos. A. Woodward, James A. Black, and R. F. Simpson. A. D. Sims, is elected over his opponent Gen McQueen, to fill the place of Gen. Campbell, by a majority of 341.

The Raleigh Standard still does not publish Mr. Clay's Letters to Blair, which it once so vociferously demanded, as containing *the proofs* of its foul and infamous charge of Bargain and Corruption. But it takes up just about as much space as they would occupy, in misrepresenting their contents. It dares not let its readers see the truth. They are graciously permitted instead to see its own falsehoods.

THE LOCOFOCO SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—We were amazed, on opening the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, of the 18th inst., to find it full of accounts of "Glorious Democratic Victories in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Georgia!" And a "gain of over 600 votes in three counties in Ohio." After such a head, the reader will not be surprised to learn that the Jeffersonian claimed New Jersey by 2,000, when in truth the official Whig majority is 1,36?;—that it claimed 7 to 10,000 for Shunk, when it is only 4,289; and that it asserts that Pennsylvania will go for Polk and Dallas by 20,000;—that it claims Delaware by a majority of 82 votes, when there is a small Whig majority,—And that it claims a majority of the Congressmen in Georgia, when the truth is that the Congressmen are equally divided, 4 Whigs and 4 Locos, a Whig gain of 2.

These are but a few of the falsehoods put afloat in the Jeffersonian. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they will be corrected—till after the Presidential election; and even if they should be, many of the readers of that paper will not see a correction only printed on the 25th, until after the election. It was not ignorance of the facts that produced all these falsehoods; for the Charlotte Journal, of the same date, has correct information as far as the returns had then been received.

It is perfectly evident that the Locofocos intend to leave no lie untold to carry the election. It is impossible that such means or such a party can be permitted to succeed.

FACTS.—In the eight years from 1834 to 1842, whilst the Tariff was coming down to its lowest point, the imports of foreign goods into this country exceeded the exports from this country, the enormous sum of $187,662,238. The result was, that the country got to be desperately in debt. It was cheaper to go in debt for foreign goods, made by the pauper labor of Europe, than to make goods ourselves. Who are they that wish to bring upon us a similar state of things again, by repealing the Tariff, and opening the floodgates of importation? The Locofocos.

The revenue got down to 12 or 15,000,000, under that low Tariff, and a regular system of borrowing to pay the expenses of government, was resorted to in consequence. Who are they that wish to bring about the same state of things again, by repealing the Tariff? The Locos.

For 16 years, from 1828 to 1843 inclusive, this country exported only 4,513,416 bushels of wheat, valued at $4,617,316. In 19 years, only 3 years more, we *imported* 5,700,460 bushels of wheat, valued at $5,803,486. In one year, 1837, we imported 3,921,259 bushels, valued at $4,154,325. A Locofoco will tell us, that there is no use in laying a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat, for we raise more than we want, and none is imported, therefore the duty is no protection to the farmer; but the Treasury statements disprove that story, and show that nearly four millions of bushels were imported in one year. They show, too, that lowering our Tariff did *not* induce Foreign nations to buy our wheat.

☞ The name of the Post Office at Marion, Montgomery county, N. C., has been changed to that of "McCallum's Store,"—at the same place—Edward McCallum, Esq. Postmaster.

FOREIGN.—

The Acadia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The Cotton market was dull, and though prices were not decidedly lower, the supply offered is abundant, and prices rather easier for buyers. Uplands are quoted at 3⅞ to 5⅛d. (equal to 7 to 10 cents.) Other American qualities 3 to 6d.

The harvest in England had turned out to be abundant.

The Queen was momentarily expected in London on her return from her visit to Scotland, where she was every where enthusiastically received.

A private letter received in London, states that Mr. Cushing has concluded a Treaty with China, which secures to the U. S. all the advantages obtained by England through her successful war.

Ireland was comparatively quiet.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.—The Locofoco pretence that the Whigs are hostile to foreigners, and have embodied themselves in New York and Philadelphia, for the purpose of oppressing them, is, like many other of their assertions, totally destitute of foundation. The fact is, that for years past, some of the elections in these cities have been controlled, in a great measure, by frauds—by corrupt men inducing such foreigners as were either ignorant or reckless enough to perjure themselves, to swear that they had been in the country five years, (when in truth they had not,) and thus obtain naturalization papers, and the right to vote, before they had entitled themselves to that privilege by the legal term of residence. This evil had become so intolerable, that good and honest men of all parties, Whigs, Locofocos and *Fore gners*, have united to put a stop to it; and they deserve the thanks of the country for doing so. Fraud and perjury have become almost as common in those cities as Locofoco lying.

A few well known facts will show that the movement is not confined to Whigs. In April 1843, there was a majority for Morris, Locofoco, for Mayor of New York, of 5,884. Soon after this election, the Native American party arose, and in April 1844, Coddington, Loco, was beaten 9,257, by the Whig and Native American Tickets, for all three had Tickets. This shows a change against the Locos in one year of 15,138 votes. No one will pretend that all these Locofoco voters had turned Whigs. No. They had turned Native Americans.

So in Philadelphia. In 1840, Van Buren received 18,077 votes; and yet on the 8th inst., with an immense increase of votes, the Locofoco Congressional vote is reduced to 14,694. What became of the others? Why they voted the Native American Ticket.

The Locos give the lie to their own story when they charge, as they all do, that there was a coalition between the Whigs and the Native Americans in the late Philadelphia election. If the Natives were all Whigs, how could there be a coalition? Nobody could grumble that Whigs voted for Markle. The grumbling is, that the Locofoco Natives voted for him. And to us it is a cheering sign that so many thousands, of all parties, are honest and patriotic enough to put down fraud and perjury in voting.

ANOTHER LETTER STOLEN, BROKEN OPEN, AND PUBLISHED!—A letter from Wm B. Reed, of Philadelphia, was broken open by a Locofoco in the Allentown Post Office, Penn. and is published in the Globe and other papers. It informed the Whig to whom it was addressed, that the writer had sent him $100 by the hands of Mr. Buck, to be applied in "providing conveyances for voters, canvassing the county, &c." The scoundrel who stole it doubtless thought the money was in it, and if it had been, it would have been quietly pocketed, and the Locofoco papers would have been saved from the infamy of being receivers of stolen letters.

The letter itself shows that no improper use was to be made of the money, and every body knows that it is the practice, all over the country, to contribute money to pay the expenses of elections. Many single individuals, of both parties, give more than $100.

GOOD NEWS.—From the first Electoral district we have very cheering news. Mr. Cherry, the Whig candidate for Elector, is doing the thing right there. Gentlemen living in the district, inform us there will be a handsome Whig gain in every county. In one or two counties the gain will quite astonish the Locofocos.—*Washington Whig.*

MARRIED,

At Washington Hill, Moore county, on the 23d inst., by John Shepherd, Esq., Mr. HUGH C. McLEAN to Miss CAROLINE, second daughter of Mr. Arthur Hill of Wilmington.

Recently in Marengo county, Ala., by the Rev. James Beverly, BURWELL L. DUMAS, Esq. of Richmond co., N. C., to Miss MARY PICKETT, daughter of Maj. Joseph Pickett, of Marengo.

DIED,

In Richmond county, a few days ago, of consumption, Mr. HENRY D. DUMAS, aged about 22, a most worthy and respectable citizen.

On the 1st inst., at his residence in Richmond county, N. C., LAWRENCE C. EVERITT, in the 70th year of his age, leaving a large circle of relations and friends, to lament their bereavement.

In Montgomery county, on the 16th inst. of typhus fever, ROBERT W. PEACOCK, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. N. Peacock, in the 19th year of his age.

In Clinton, on the 25th inst., Col. FELIX POPE, aged 39 years.

In Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 10th inst., JAMES D. SUTHERLAND, aged 18.

In Davidson county, on the 19th inst., Mrs. MARY ELLIS, wife of John W. Ellis, Esq. of Rowan, and only daughter of Col. Philo White.

In Davidson county, on the 6th, Rev. HENRY R. SPECK. The deceased has been a minister of the M. E. Church for a number of years.

Departed this life, at his residence in this county, on the 17th inst., the Rev. ALLEN McDOUGALD, an aged Minister of the Gospel in the Presbyterian Church, and late Pastor of the united congregations of Tirza, Bluff and Mount Pisgah.

The eye of the mind, at any time, turns with an inquisitive aspect to the death-bed of the christian, anxious to note the general symptoms that develope themselves in so awful a crisis; for the purpose of marking what aids christianity can afford in an hour when there is a manifest failure of all earthly consolations. But the spirit of solicitude is heightened in proportion as the object upon whom our attention is fixed differs from the common order of christians, either in himself, in his circumstances, or both. Thus when a minister of the Gospel, a well known, enlightened, and experienced servant of God, dies, some unusual interest is excited, and some greater impulse is given to the spirit of inquiry. Then to his numerous friends, let this obituary reply, or at least, afford us the gratification of announcing that this venerable father in the Church, died as "the christian dieth." His faith, like the well turned arch, the stronger the more weight you lay upon it, supported him during a long and indefinable illness; and by it he was enabled to view the approach of death with calmness, frequently expressing his fears that he sinned in his impatience to be gone. Upon viewing this death-bed scene, well may we say,

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is scarcely [illegible] heaven."

He was [illegible] members of the Faye[illegible] Mystery—a [illegible] untiring preac[illegible] but for the last three years [illegible] confined to his hou[illegible] a lingering disease. In his death, the Churc[illegible] lost a pillar, the [illegible] which, though it [illegible] may by gradual [illegible] be the less felt; [illegible] his family and numero[illegible] s have met wit[illegible] irreparable loss. Thus h[illegible] ed the haven, the mariner who fearlessly nav[illegible] aved the storms of life. Thus [illegible] luminary; but as it is pleasant to ga[illegible] shing West after the departure of the o[illegible] will his memory be sweet to us.

Servant of God well done!
Rest from thy loved employ:
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy. [C

Carolinian and Registe[illegible] will please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 25, Henrietta Co's Lighter[illegible] igence and Sam Patch, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, John McArn, E J Hale, B Rose & Son, C T Haigh & Son, P Taylor, Amos Jessup, H L Myrover & Co, D McNeill, A W Steel, W E Kirkpatrick, W McIntyre, J W Baker, Boon & Breece, Jno Brown, Dan'l Johnson, P P Johnson & Co, C Latterloh, John Cade, L A Nixon, Duncan McLaurin, D A Ray, S W Tillinghast & Co, Hall & Hall, Stuart & McGary, R M Orrell, Gardner & McKethan, and George McNeill, of this place; and for Cane Creek Co, J P Leak, H R Dusenbury, J & W Murphy, J McRae, J A Bitting, T M Young, and Michael Brown, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, O'Hanlon's Lighters Odd Fellow and Ready Money, with Goods for J. C. Latta, Mrs. E. McIntyre, W. Prior, Lt. Gilham, Murchison, Reid & Co., Boon & Breece, Mrs. Shackelford, S. J. Hinsdale, D. Johnson, W. E. Kirkpatrick, H. Laete, G. McNeill, D. Gee, W. Winslow, T. S. Lutterloh, E. W. Wilkings, S. T. Hawley, C. Latterloh, and J. Waddill, Jr., of this place; and for G. W. Brown, E. Below, Geo. Browers, Jenkins & Biles, Salem Co., and others, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 30.

REMARKS.—Business still continues dull. Domestic Liquors are now abundant and prices have declined considerably. Flour sells readily at quotations—$3¾ to $4¼. Peach Brandy 50 a 60, Apple Brandy 45 a 50, Bacon 7½ a 8½, Butter 12 a 15, Bale Rope 7 a 10, Coffee 7½ a 10, Cotton 5½ a 6¼, Flax Seed $1 a $1 10, Molasses 35 a 40, Loaf Sugar 14 a 16, Whiskey 35 a 40. Goods plenty—no scarcity of heavy articles.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 23.

Turpentine.—Sales are reported at 2 15 and 2 20.

Pork.—But little coming in; 1 25 is the price.

Timber.—No change to note; sales at 5 up to 7½.

Lumber, &c.—One sale of flooring boards is reported at 12 dolls., a lot wide boards at 6; R. O. staves at 10, and shingles at 3.

Several hundred casks Thomastown lime sold at 50 cents.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 5 to 5¼.

Cotton at Columbus 4 to 5. At Augusta 4 to 5¼. At Charleston, Cotton 4 a 6¼. Flour 4 75 a 5 25.

Total receipts of Cotton, 152,934 bales, against 125,344 last year.

Hides, Oil, & White Lead.

COOK & TROY have on hand and for sale,—

5000 lbs. dry salted slaughtered HIDES,
Paint, Varnish, & Tanners' Oil, & Spts. Turpentine,
White Lead, ground in Oil, Nos. 1 and 2,
Hemlock and Oak-tanned Sole Leather,
Upper Leather and Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining and Binding Skins,
Castor and Sweet Oil, by the gallon, and various sized bottles,
Copal and Leather Varnish, by the gallon & bottles,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass, approved brands,
Chloride of Lime, (in solution,)
Bay Water, (good for the Toilet and valuable in the sick room.)
Best Chewing Tobacco,
100 boxes Cigars, various brands.

Oct. 30, 1844. 30-3w2i

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & HARDWARE

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and steel-mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Laines; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cogniac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual. D. McL.

Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE, HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

The subscriber, Mrs. MARY STINE, of Cumberland co., N. C., offers for sale that well known stand, "THE PLANTERS' HOTEL," situated on the corner of Market and Gillespie streets, and at present occupied by Mrs. Stine. The property is so well known to the citizens of this section of country that a very minute description is unnecessary. Any person at a distance who may wish to purchase, will probably call and examine for themselves, or can get a full description of it by letter, which will be promptly furnished on application. The House and all requisite Outbuildings, are large and commodious and in good repair, all conveniently and centrally located, with excellent water, and have cost a great deal of time and expense to complete.

The property would be sold for one-fourth cash, and a credit on the balance in instalments. A liberal exchange would be made for Negroes. Letters of inquiry, or orders, on the subject, will receive attention.

Carthage, *Oct.* 1, 1844. 30-3w

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 15th day of October, (inst.) a negro man who says his name is CHARLES, and that he belongs to John Cunningham of Charleston, S. C. He is between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs about 190, black complected.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

ALEX'R KELLY, *Sheriff.*

Carthage, Oct. 22, 1844. 30-3w

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

October 24, 1844. 30tf

FURNITURE at Auction.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY the 31st inst., at the Auction Store of the Subscriber, a quantity of

FURNITURE

Belonging to a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses, and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Oct. 28, 1844.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL, AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL will be opened at Carthage, on the 18th day of November, 1844, by the Rev. ANGUS C. McNEILL, and continued in Sessions of five months. Mr. McNeill is a distinguished graduate of the University of North Carolina, and is eminently qualified to prepare young gentlemen for College. He is also a graduate of the Theological Institution at Union, Virginia, which renders him the more eminently competent for the supervision of Academical Students, as his attention and care will be alike directed to the cultivation of the moral as well as the intellectual faculties. Those not desiring a knowledge of the Languages, will receive a thorough course of Mathematical and English education under his instruction.

Mrs. McNEILL (the lady of the Rev. Angus C. McNeill,) will take charge of the Female Department, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Algebra, Geometry, Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Geography of the Heavens, Chemistry, and all the English branches usually studied in Female Seminaries, as well as French, Music, Painting, Oriental Tinting, Mezzo Tinting, Ornamental Needle Work, Wax Flowers, Frost and Worsted Flowers. Mrs. McNeill is very highly accredited for the useful, enlightened, and ornamental education, derived from her happy manner of instruction and discipline in Seminaries under her charge in other parts of the State. The rates of Tuition in the above Institutions will be as low as in any others in the State.

The studious care which was enlisted by the Trustees in the procurement of individuals to superintend the above Institutions in whom are to be found an assemblage of qualifications of high order, and qualities of dignified character, united to the several advantages, conveniences, and inducements to parents and guardians to send their children and wards to these Institutions, inspire the Trustees with every confidence that they will be generously patronized. The village of Carthage is situated on a very high, healthy and airy ridge; is well furnished with pure good water, and is susceptible by improvement of being one of the most sightly villages in the State.—One of the main travelling roads to Fayetteville from the Mountains passes through the village, on which is to be found almost daily all the articles of necessity as well as luxury. Those living in a sickly country will experience a delightful change in making their Summer residences adjoining the village, which may be done cheaply, as land may be had at very low rates. And some beautiful sites present themselves immediately about the village for settlements. And for those who are fond to indulge in the chase and sports of the field, will be found the finest opportunities in the circumjacent country, as wild game is very abundant.

Provisions are to be found in the neighborhood plenteous and cheap, and Boarding may be had in the village or in the vicinity at moderate rates.

JOHN B. KELLY,
JOHN MORRISON,
S. C. BRUCE,
Committee.

Carthage, Oct. 25, 1844. 30-1m

☞ Carolinian one month.

NOVEMBER SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$40,000, $20,000, $10,000.

On SATURDAY the 16th November, 1844, the

SPLENDID

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 40 for 1844,

Will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

PRIZES.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 do. of $20,000, 1 do. of $10,000, 1 do. of $5,000, 1 of $4,000, 1 of $2,415, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 100 of $500, 130 of $200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $12, Halves $6, Quarters $3, Eighths 1 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes only			$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And other articles, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and other Coatings; Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinetts; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Cashmeres; Printed Cashmere De'cossie, a new article for ladies dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape Bombazines and Cimsets; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-laines; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, bl'k and colored Cambries; Silesias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drilings and Ticklnes; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Nett Caps; Perfume and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Belgian Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Furniture and furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemizetts and Collars; lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laine; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Ducapes; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell Low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

Rates [illegible]

JAMESON HOTEL.

[illegible] STREET, OPPOSITE POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. A. GUSLER.

[illegible]

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

[illegible]

To Southern Travellers.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. ROLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail by
D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.
J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 23tf

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilet LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.

Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

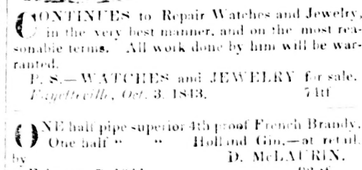
REMOVAL.

WM. MARSH.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by John B. Marsh, North West corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Kyle and H. Leete, where he intends to enlarge his STOCK OF GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers and all who may favor him with a call. He also takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers for their past patronage, and solicits the continuance of the same.

October 5, 1844. 27tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Store [illegible] EAST [illegible]

[illegible]

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

[illegible] superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC GOODS.

[illegible] LACTION

[illegible]

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE for sale.

[illegible] on Rowan Street, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 boxes Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and Blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

600 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 21, 1844. 25tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by
JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.

Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be an application to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to clear out and make navigable the run of Cypress Creek from its mouth at South River, and up the said Creek for about four miles and a half; the same to be made a public highway.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Cashaneres; Muslin and Crape-de-Laine; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; bl'k, ribbed and steel-mixed Sattinetts; green, black and plaid Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy ditto; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Matts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cashmere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.

All those wishing to purchase, will please call and take a look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for CASH.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

Sept. 21, 1844. 25-8w

C. LUTTERLOH,

[illegible] WARE &

[illegible]

Hollow-Ware,

Iron, Bonnets, and Shades,

At [illegible]

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware,

[illegible] that

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

[illegible] superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER [illegible]

[illegible] SALE BY

[illegible] MES.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

[illegible] LACTION

[illegible]

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE for sale.

[illegible] on Rowan Street, [illegible]

[illegible] SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

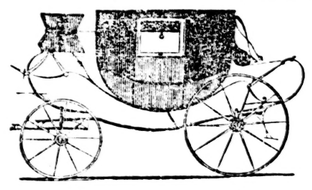
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

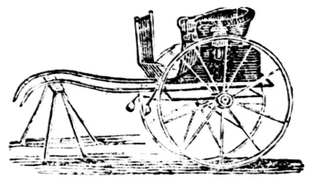
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf





NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those [illegible] who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and in the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most [illegible] safe and efficient medicine ever [illegible] to the public. Those who once make a trial of the Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering from distressing complaint, will find Peters' Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate. One single dose of the Pills, taken when the headache is felt coming, will cure it effectually.

For Summer and bowel complaint, they have powerful powers to admiration, and are the very thing in use for those complaints. For Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In fulness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public and one 25 cent box will establish their surpassing virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt to the satisfaction of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost imperceptible evacuation of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, infirm, the nervous and delicate, as nothing is required by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and produce sound health.

[illegible] hundred and seventy thousand [illegible] pills have been sold within [illegible] States alone, and more than three [illegible] tity in other States.

[illegible] medicine no family should be [illegible] A single trial of them is more satisfactory [illegible] and certificates.

[illegible] box with full directions.

[illegible] and inquire for Peters' Vegetable [illegible]

[illegible] for sale at the Fayetteville Book [illegible] Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial

July 15, 1844.—15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. James Dodd, southwest corner of Market Square, facing both on Hay and Gillespie streets, where he intends opening an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

(Now on the way from Philadelphia, New York and Boston.) And can say with confidence, that he will sell as low (quality of articles considered,) as can be bought in this or any other market in the State.

DRY GOODS.

Without enumerating, his stock will be large and general. Among which may be found super wool dyed, black, and blue Cloths; invisible green and steel mixed do.; black, blue, striped and plaid Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweed Cloths and Kerseys; the newest styles of fashionable Vestings; fashionable Cravats and Stocks; Merinos; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Velvets; embroidered Muslins, for evening dresses; a variety of fashionable Silks; satin and velvet plaid Ribbons; Necklaces; Lawn Handkerchiefs; best Silk do.; black Silk and Merino Hose; white lamb's wool and cotton do.; in short, all sorts of Hosiery; Pins and Needles; a general and fine assortment of Prints and large winter Shawls; ladies' fine, kid, calfskin Slippers and Buskins; straw, Florence, and velvet Bonnets; silk Veils and Cravats; fancy Mitts; white, black, silk and kid Gloves; black silk Bugle do.; Bugle Buttons; crimped Cuffs and Collars; oil Silk; with a great variety of fancy articles. Also, a large assortment of HATS, some of finest quality, and most fashionable shapes.

Kip Brogans, negro Shoes and Blankets.

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Also, a good assortment of fine Family Groceries.

St. Croix Sugar, best Loaf do., fine Hyson Tea, Java and other Coffees, Iron, Salt, (Sack & Alum.) Molasses, together with almost every article usually kept for sale in this market; all of which will be sold on the most accomodating terms.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 7, 1844. 23-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD,
25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 15, 1844. 6tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1844. 16tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

October 14, 1844. 28-3w

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday of Superior Court, being the 12th day of November, I shall offer at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the PLANTATION upon which Capt. Daniel Munroe now resides, one mile from Munroe's Bridge on Lower Little River, containing by estimation six hundred acres. Also, at the same time and place, one SAW on Little River, now in good running order,—to close an assignment heretofore made to me. Terms made known on the day of sale.

C. MUNROE, *Trustee.*

October 10, 1844. 28ts

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber has received his General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, comprising the most desirable SCHOOL BOOKS, a great variety, with an unusually good selection of Boy's, Girl's, and Children's TOY BOOKS. A few Standard LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS Works. With a large stock of Cheap and Superfine PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, very cheap, KNIVES, Mathematical Instruments, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, and other articles usually kept in a Book Store, all of which he will sell at very reduced prices.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 14, 1844.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap.
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*

Oct. 12, 1844. 2tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I will sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday the 15th day of November next, FIVE Negroes, viz: One Man about thirty years old, a boy about 17, two Women, and a small boy. Credit six months. Note and security required before transfer.

MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x of Peleg Pearce.*

Oct. 15, 1844.

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John McLean to the undersigned, (in the State of North Carolina,) on the 29th day of March, 1844, I will offer for sale, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust, to the highest bidder, on the 2d day of December next, at Scotch Grove, in Richmond county, North Carolina, the following PROPERTY, viz:

All that Plantation, or Tract of Land, known as Scotch Grove, containing 560 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon. Also,

35 VALUABLE NEGROES,

4 Mules, 40 head of Hogs, 15 head of Cattle, 1 yoke Oxen, 1 set Blacksmith's Tools, lot of Plantation Tools, 1 family Carriage and Harness, 1 Jersey Wagon, 1 Hunting Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 2 Carts, 1 pair Timber Wheels.

Also, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. viz: 10 Beds, with Bedsteads, Mattrasses and Bed Furniture, 2 Mahogany Sofas, 1 Settee, 1 Mahogany Side Board, 1 pair Mahogany Card Tables, 1 Centre Table, 1 pair Dining Tables, 1 Book Case, 2 dozen Chairs, 5 Bureaus, Looking Glasses and Carpets, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the Personal Property a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

For the Real Estate, a credit will be given of 12 and 18 months, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale. Purchasers in all cases to give approved personal security, and a mortgage of the Property, if required, to secure the purchase money.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN.

Columbia, S. C. Oct. 12, 1844. 28ts

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf